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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," FREDERICK HILL, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 16th January, 1894.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [3]

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ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894.

## THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The members of the Victoria Recreation Club have committed themselves to a repetition of their action to which we recently referred, namely the rejection of candidates for membership from among the non-commissioned officers in the garrison. The three names originally put up as a "test case" and black-balled at the first ballot were at once put up again, with two others; and the second ballot took place on Friday last, with a very similar result—the black balls were about one in three, whereas one in five is under the rules of the Club sufficient to exclude the attendance numbering about 70 out of over 400. Immediately afterwards the same names were put up again, with a persistence worthy of a better cause (for it

is hardly dignified to invite a third certain snub from a crowd of cads, however unwarrantable the snub may be). But meantime the "Exclusive" party has taken a very strong step, which is sure to cause trouble. The nominators of the soldiers have been asked by the Honorary Secretary, presumably on behalf of the Committee, to withdraw the names pending an alteration of the rules, which the Committee propose to introduce at a special meeting next Friday, and which, in the Secretary's own words, "will probably meet the objection raised in this and other cases." That is a strange expression, for he does not say what objection there is, nor how the new rules would meet it; and as far as we can see they would only make matters a very great deal worse. Here are the existing rules and the new proposals which have been circulated:—

## PRESENT RULES OF BALLOT.

7.—Candidates for admission must be posted for a fortnight, with the names of their Proposers and Secondors, on the general notice board in the Club Room. Should no regulation for a Ballot be made, the Candidates will be duly admitted as Members.

8.—Regulation for Ballot must be made in writing to the Secretary, and signed by two Members; such regulation will be considered strictly private and will be destroyed immediately after the result of the ballot is known.

9.—Two Members of the Committee, or one Member of the Committee and two Members of the Club, shall open the ballot box. One black ball in five to exclude, and not less than ten Members to constitute a Ballot.

10.—Notification of Ballot to be given by a notice on the general Notice Board of the Club, and to be left there for not less than one week.

11.—No Member shall on any account whatever be allowed to Ballot by Proxy.

12.—If at any time after the election of a Candidate, the Ballotting Committee, or a majority of them voting at a Meeting, shall be of opinion that such Candidate has been elected under any misrepresentation, or if any material information as to his antecedents has been withheld, they shall, after enquiry, and notice to the person so elected, have power to erase his name from the list of Members, and he shall thereupon cease to be a Member.

It will thus be seen that the admission or exclusion of candidates for membership, hitherto depending on the whole body of members or as many of them as cared to attend, would under the new scheme rest with a standing committee; and a man would never know whether he was a member or not, for "at any time after election" the committee would have power to erase his name, on conditions which practically leave them absolute discretion to turn out anybody they like—even the President, Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, "if the balloting committee shall be of opinion that any material information as to his antecedents has been withheld." What supreme cheek! The effrontery of the Committee in proposing this is only equalled by the utter illegality of any such rule, and when the Honorary Secretary—personally a gentleman of estimable qualities—says that this "will probably meet the objections raised," we can only assume that he writes by instruction, contrary to his own good judgment and the very rudiments of common sense.

It may even be questioned whether the Club has a legal right to exclude any respectable applicant for membership at all. Certainly after posing as a public institution, accepting an almost free gift of public land, touting for public favour constantly, and admitting undoubted specimens of thoroughbred riff-raff, the Club has fairly forfeited all moral right to exclude soldiers or any other men of good character; this we have proved plainly enough on a previous occasion. But our morning contemporary surprised us by "going one better," and denying even a legal right (which of course may be very different from morality or fair play). The *Daily Press* said that there was a distinct agreement that the Club was to hold its land on condition of being open to all. Mr. C. J. LLOYD at once replied, as one of the founders of the Club, authoritatively denying any such contract. Be that as it may, there has undoubtedly been a tacit understanding which, if not as binding as a legal document, will at least carry with it quite as severe penalties for non-observance. The Chairman, Mr. J. H. STRAWER-LOCKHART, at the annual general meeting on May 25th last, dilated on the support which the Club, as a

public institution, expected from the Government; that will be forfeited if the Club is declared a private and exclusive body. He also referred in great detail to the parlous state of the swimming accommodation, which with the progress of the Praya Works must soon compel the Club to seek a fresh site from the military or other authorities; that also will afford a splendid opportunity for the "Exclusive" fools to regret their folly. This impending removal of quarters will be a severe strain on the finances of the Club; and the select band of snobs who wish to exclude everybody else will then have the special privilege of pawing their shirts to raise the wind, with the dignified alternative of hauling down the flag and burying the remains of the V.R.C. in ignominious oblivion.

The sole plea put forward by the "Exclusives" is that to admit one non-commissioned officer means to admit the whole garrison. In the first place, the allegation is inaccurate, and as silly as to say that one Portuguese would mean the whole of that community, or one West-End publican would mean hundreds of the same, or one German would mean the entire Fatherland. Every class is represented, for the Recreation Club has hitherto been a truly representative cosmopolitan body, since recreation is not confined to one class; there have been all nations, except perhaps pure Chinese; there have been "vanishing-act" artists, swindlers, "welshers," and all sorts of disreputable characters whom we could name among the members; and there have been respectable men of every profession, bankers and "bobbies," barristers and beer-house keepers, and in fact men of every station in the Colony. Why there should be any objection to soldiers is hard to see. There are not by any means so many "non-coms" in the Colony as there are of Germans, for instance, or Portuguese, or schoolboys in knickerbockers—all of whom may enter the hallowed portals unchallenged. And even if the Club should be "flooded" with soldiers, as stupidly suggested—what then? What harm would that do? What sort of a show would the Club make without any help from the Garrison? It would be left with about four pugilists, a few Portuguese gymnasts (trained by a soldier), about thirty oarsmen (principally German) and a large miscellaneous crowd of swimmers, mostly of the juvenile persuasion. On the enforcement of the proposed Rule 11, this would probably dwindle to nothing, or even less. Every exhibition of any sort that the Club gives is largely dependent on the soldiers, and if they were freely admitted to membership the Club would at once gain from fifty to a hundred valuable men—not more, for not very many of the soldiers would want to join; they have a gymnasium already in the Garrison, and they have not much money to throw away on luxuries. What they want in the Recreation Club is the sea-bathing, which, by the way, the Government ought to provide for the whole community, but does not, simply because the V.R.C. has been always supposed to supply this real public want. But even if the soldiers participated to any appreciable extent in the other advantages of the Club, what then? In the bar they would soon find that the prices are about double those of their own canteens; in the gymnasium they would be a great acquisition; while in rowing, if they cared for it, they would do no more harm to the boats than anybody else, but would probably raise the standard of excellence far above its present level. There lies the root of the "exclusive" movement; the Hongkong rowing champions are afraid of "losing face," and that is why this disgraceful exhibition of disgusting snobbery has been perpetrated.

## TELEGRAMS.

## UNITED STATES TARIFF.

LONDON, January 23rd. The House of Representatives has amended the tariff and placed raw and refined sugar on the free list of imports.

## BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

The German Emperor has invited Prince Bismarck to visit him at Berlin. Bismarck has promised to do so as soon as his health will permit.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A FRENCH cycling enthusiast named Lachapelle is making a tour of Cambodia on his machine, exploring the most practicable trade routes.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Rio de Janeiro*, Capt. W. H. Smith, arrived this afternoon with mails from San Francisco and Japan, too late for this issue.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. to-day, and left again at 2 p.m. for this port, via Shanghai.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Thursday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THERE are said to be over 70,000 girls in Japan, whose ages range from ten to twenty, engaged in painting and embroidering silk handkerchiefs for export, in the intervals of their household and other duties.

One of Mr. E. R. Bellios' shroffs dropped in the Police Court this morning and had quite a long "clash-wag" with Mr. Woodhouse about some illicit opium found in his Pöfänger Street residence. Fined 75s.

The annual report of Dr. Wright on Victoria College will be found in another column, or rather in many of them, for he is not a Sphinx. At the prize distribution to-day, Governor Robinson, approved of Dr. Wright's suggestion to change the name to Queen's College.

The "White Diamond Minstrels" of H.M.S. *Landor* gave a very enjoyable concert in a temporary hall at Kowloon Dock last night.

We are indebted to Messrs. H. E. Bottellwell & Co. of No. 2, D'Aguiar Street, agents for The Siger Manufacturing Co., for one of the prettiest and most useful desk calendars we have seen this season.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Straits Times* says that the Singapore aborigines are now reducing the wages of capitalists and officers; but that possibly some resistance may be made to the reduction by the officers.

LATE returns show that during last year 3,102 persons died in Osaka and in its vicinity from epidemic diseases, more especially d'antery; the deaths from other causes numbered 17,708. Of this total 8,495 males and 8,340 females were cremated and 457 males and 376 females were buried.

A FEW days ago a fire broke out in Cholon, the native metropolis of Cochín-China, near Saigon. There being no appliances to combat it except very old-fashioned hand-pumps, the town was completely at the mercy of the flame, which destroyed many thousand dollars' worth of property.

GERMANY is rejoicing over the outcome of its exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair. She is proudly displaying the 1945 prizes received for her exhibits, and boasting that she has carried off the lion's share. Our Teutonic friends by some means or other do manage to get the lion's share of everything that is going anywhere nowadays.

OUR Manila contemporaries mention that the Government of the Philippines has sanctioned the payment of the following foreign newspaper subscriptions from the public treasury:—*London and China Express* \$15; *Daily Press* (sic) \$40; *Hongkong Telegraph*, \$34.32; *Indo China* \$10; *Frankfurter*, \$12. What price Browne? Cr-rushed again!

REFERRING to our editorial on the insanitary defects of this colony, and which, by the way, has already produced satisfactory results in various directions, our Straits contemporary the *Free Press* observes that the *Telegraph* will be glad to know that in Singapore the bucket system is generally practiced, its possible drawbacks being removed by the use of "the pall of modern civilisation." That is exactly what we said.

THE PARADE was absent, through indisposition, and the principal elder, who was also the local stockbroker, filled the pulpit in his stead. This temporary Boanerges was somewhat late in arriving, and before beginning the service he apologised: "Pardon my tardiness, brethren, but the fact is I was up very late last night opening out the finest assortment of spring goods ever shown in this colony. We will now—them—sing hymn 103."

WRITING under date 22nd inst., our Amoy correspondent states that Mr. W. J. Hewitt, Assistant Examiner in the Imperial Customs, has been transferred to Kowloon, whither he goes shortly on a well-earned promotion. While in Amoy Mr. Hewitt made himself particularly popular, not alone among the Customs staff but with all with whom he came in contact—Chinese as well as Europeans. To the former he is credited with having rendered invaluable medical advice and assistance which are not likely to be soon forgotten. In Mrs. Hewitt the social world of Amoy also loses a factor it can ill spare.

At the close of last year the National Debt of Japan, including Treasury Notes in circulation, aggregated ¥283,221,851. According to a Japanese contemporary two-thirds of this amount represents obligations incurred by the State for the purpose of commuting the incomes of the feudal barons, or in other words of buying back the debt from the holders under the old system. During the Meiji era the debt incurred has been only 26 million yen. In that time Japan has equipped herself with an army, a navy, police, telegraphs, railways, a postal service, mercantile marine, and many costly accessories of a growing civilisation.

At the Regular Meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge held on the 24th instant, the W. M. Elect, Wor. Bro. R. Markwick, was installed in the chair of the Lodge by Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gormin, after which Wor. Bro. Markwick proceeded to appoint and invest the following officers for the ensuing year:—

S. W. ....	Bro. R. Cooke.
J. W. ....	" P. R. Simmonds.
M. O. ....	" S. L. Darby.
S. O. ....	" J. R. Cook.
J. O. ....	" E. C. Ellis.
Chaplain ..	" A. Thet.
Treasurer ..	" A. O'D. Gormin.
Registrar ..	" C. W. C. Cass.
Secretary ..	" J. Dyer Ball.
S. D. ....	" S. J. Hanlich.
J. D. ....	" D. Macdonald.
D. C. ....	" J. J. Kiene.
Organist ..	" C. W. Longuet.
I. C. ....	" F. E. Edwards.
Steward ..	" J. A. E. Chaudet.
Tyler .....	" J. R. Grimble.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Chief Justice Sir Richard Clarke.)

January 25th.

HIOGO HOTEL CO., LIM., v. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Hogo Hotel Company, Limited, through its liquidator, Mr. H. J. Pearce, solicitor, of Kobe, sued the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for payment of \$48,500, being calls on 485 ordinary shares in the Company registered in the name of Mr. R. H. Cook, former manager of the Kobe branch bank. Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C., instructed by Mr. E. C. Ellis (Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. F. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. G. C. C. Master (Johnson, Stokes, and Master) was for the defendants.

From the arguments, which were very much too long and technical to be published in *extenso*, it appeared that the Company (registered in Hongkong) was formed in 1890 to buy the Hogo Hotel as a going concern for \$175,100, which was all the capital fixed by the promoters of the Company, under the impression that current revenue would be enough for working expenses. Of this \$175,100, the vendor, Mr. W. G. Johnson, was to be paid \$135,000 in cash, and the balance of \$40,100 in 400 fully-paid ordinary shares (at \$100 each). It was found, however, that the balance of shares offered to the public had not been fully subscribed for, and so Mr. Johnson agreed to take all the cash there was, namely \$99,500, and the balance in 750 ordinary shares and 140 "founder" shares.

which at face value more than covered the amount of purchase money. Subsequently Mr. Johnson deposited 485 of his ordinary shares with the H. and S. Bank in Kobe as security for two loans of \$33,000 in all. After Mr. Johnson's death these shares were deposited to Mr. R. H. Cook, then manager of the Bank, whose behalf the Bank accepted full responsibility in this suit. The Hotel Company had since gone into liquidation, had sold all its property, paid all its debts (1) and had the small balance of \$2,500 to return to shareholders; but the liquidator sought to enforce full payment of all calls on the ordinary shares held by Mr. Johnson originally; hence the action against the Bank as holder. The Hotel Company had since been given to Mr. Johnson, who was to be fully paid, and was legally exempt from any such call, since the Company had given him receipts constituting a complete discharge of further liability, even though, as a matter of fact, no cash payment had been made. There was a good deal of uncertainty as to what took place in 1890, as many of the chief witnesses are dead. The plaintiffs argued that any agreement as to shares being accepted as purchase-money under the Ordinance should have been registered, failing which it was no protection to the vendor who took them; but the defendants maintained that the Hotel Company could not take advantage of its own omission to register, and that the Company's own certificates, even if not a defence to the vendor, certainly exempted the Bank, which knew nothing to invalidate them. At 4.30 p.m. the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

## THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the Head Office of the Company at noon yesterday. There were present—Mr. Kwan Hoi Cheun, Mr. V. H. Deacon (the Company's solicitor) and 374 shareholders. Mr. Kwan Hoi Cheun was unanimously voted into the chair, upon the motion of Mr. Chung Mow Fong, seconded by Mr. Chan Hing Fong.

After briefly addressing the meeting the Chairman called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, subsequent to which Mr. Fung Wai Cheun proposed, and Mr. Wong Oi Chau seconded, "that the resolutions passed at the extraordinary meeting of the Company held on the 26th day of the 11th moon of the current Chinese Year (2nd January, 1894) be hereby confirmed."

Carried unanimously. Mr. Kwan Hoi Cheun then declared the business complete and thanked the shareholders for their attendance.

## FOOTBALL.

## ROYAL NAVY v. HONGKONG CLUB.

More than ordinary interest centred in this, the second match of the season under Rugby rules between the Navy and the Club, which was played at the Happy Valley yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators. It will be remembered that in the first match, played about two months ago, the Club pulled through after a hard struggle, winning by six points to two; but on this occasion the Navy sent out its full strength, and as the Club team was exceedingly weak in some respects, especially in its half-backs, a rather by-play ended in favour of the visitors by one goal and six tries to one goal—23 points to five. It seems a great pity that in a match of this importance all our leading Rugby players are not available to uphold the prestige of the colony, as there can be no doubt that with its full strength the Club can turn out a very formidable fifteen. The absence from the team yesterday of Landale, Perry, Gedge, Chapman, and Marshall was severely felt, and no doubt mainly contributed to the ignominious defeat sustained. It is to be hoped in the return match the Club will be more strongly represented, and that in the meantime practice and possession and after a splendid win which was lacking in yesterday's play. A match between the Officers of the Garrison and the Club might easily be arranged, and would sharpen up our local players for the rubber with the powerful Naval contingent.

Play commenced at 4.35, when the Club, winning the toss, took up position at the southern end of the Valley. At the outset the Club forwards held their own and there appeared to be every prospect of a close match. They forced the ball down to the Navy's twenty-five when Boothby obtained possession and after a splendid run down the ground passed to Hale, who obtained the first try for the visitors. The place kick was unsuccessful. On resuming, Lestham quickly made his mark and the Navy again pressed, and Oliver taking the ball out of touch, grounded it behind the Club's goal line, but the kick at goal was again a failure. Before half-time the Navy obtained two more tries, from one of which Boothby secured a rather lucky goal, the ball striking one of the goal posts.

After the usual interval play was resumed with increased vigour. The Navy, however, still held the upper hand, and the Club players very hard until Murray relieved his side by a capital "drop" kick into touch, but shortly afterwards, a combined run between Cay and Boothby resulted in the former "touching down" once more behind the Club's goal line. The place kick, a somewhat easy one, again failed to come off. The Club now played up and Marshall, with a good dribble, carried the sphere into the Navy's "twenty-five." Playing well on the ball the Navy forwards now fairly snatched their opponents and, Boothby passing easily to Oliver, the latter obtained another try. Evidently now came well to the fore with a good dribble, and for a time the Club had the better of the game, Murray securing the ball and with a fine run down the left wing obtaining the first try for the local players, right under the posts, which he converted into a goal about five minutes before the call of time.

The teams were as follows:—  
Royal Navy:—Davis (back); Oliver, Boothby and Hale (three-quarter backs); Murray and Birton (half-backs); Lestham, Cay, Hughes, Bone, Ferguson, Richardson, Bruton, Lloyd-Thomas, and Dewar (forwards).  
Hongkong Club:—R. A. Jordan (back); J. M. Atkinson, R. G. Davies, and G. C. Murray (three-quarter backs); P. G. Anderson, and E. H. Stevenson, (half-backs); G. Dodd, G. H. Potts, Ezekiel, F. D. Markham, C. C. Bowring, R. Marshall, W. A. Faye, W. J. Robinson, and E. D. Sanders (forwards).  
Mr. C. G. Taylor, R.N., officiated as referee and Dr. J. A. Lawson and Mr. Noble as "touch" judges.

## VICTORIA COLLEGE.

THE HEADMASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.  
Victoria College, Hongkong, 24th January, 1894.  
The Hon. G. T. M. O'Brien, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.  
Sir—I have the honour to forward the annual report on Victoria College for the year 1893.



1. The total number on the College roll for the year was 1012. The fact that Chinese New Year fell so late accounts for the small minimum monthly enrolment, as it is difficult to induce parents to keep their sons at school after their examination is over, so that the January attendance, which is the usual minimum, was further reduced in February. If it had not been for a noticeable falling-off in the latter half of the year, there would have been a much higher Average Daily Attendance, and a considerable increase in fees.

2. The following tables will illustrate the condition of the College during the last ten years.

Year.	Total Number of Scholars.	Number of School Days.	Monthly Enrolment.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average Daily Attendance.
1884	558	216	461	362	411	437
1885	598	236	499	382	437	467
1886	610	238	507	419	440	467
1887	601	234	525	417	440	467
1888	614	229	536	414	467	467
1889	639	233	570	466	507	507
1890	1,075	236	890	583	758	758
1891	1,162	231	934	712	759	759
1892	1,062	237	862	700	758	758
1893	1,012	238	840	639	683	683

Year.	Number of School Days.	Percentage of Passes.	School Fees.	Actual Net Expenditure.	Average Expense per Scholar.
1884	379	95.58	4,981	13,376.62	35.28
1885	412	91.38	5,273	13,885.00	33.45
1886	405	94.81	5,422	11,680.41	28.77
1887	384	97.65	5,147	11,874.70	30.92
1888	445	94.45	6,899	12,384.14	27.82
1889	476	95.41	9,338	15,018.30	31.55
1890	692	89.45	11,912	19,223.46	27.79
1891	699	90.26	12,247	18,150.30	25.98
1892	671	96.12	13,247	19,744.43	29.43
1893	625	93.28	13,348	21,405.46	34.33

3. Remarks on Preceding Tables.—We observe that the number of School-days is pretty uniformly maintained; that the number of School-days examined is roughly speaking two-thirds of the total number on the Roll for the year; and that a high percentage of passes is annually sustained. The Average Daily Attendance were proportionately better in the smaller school (73 per cent), as might reasonably be expected; it would require an improvement of 5 per cent in the attendance (68 per cent) of the boys now on the roll, to equal the former average. The steady increase in fees year by year is very apparent, and the increase is out of all proportion to the corresponding increase in the number of boys on the roll, for while the latter is barely doubled, the amount of fees is far on the way towards being tripled. In estimating the Average Expense of each scholar, though the present figure appears high, and only finds a parallel nine years ago, in 1884, we must not fail to remember that if Victoria College had not been built, the recent general increase of salary throughout the Service would have affected the Central School, by an annual amount of \$5,158, so that in 1888, the last complete year at the Central School, we find that for purposes of comparison with the present rate of expenditure, instead of \$5,158 per scholar, we must take \$7,735, which is evidence that Victoria College cost less than the Central School, and further that the Actual Net Expenditure of 1888 would have been \$7,642.54, thus showing only \$3,762.92 as the increased annual cost of the larger building, with its doubled staff.

4. Register Admissions.—

Year.	10 years	7 years	5 years	3 years	1 year	Total
Feb. '82 to Dec. '91	10	725	72			737
Feb. '82 to Dec. '81	10	1649	105			1814
Feb. '81 to June '80	71	1276	170			1467
July '80 to Dec. '79	41	1614	159			1814
Total	32	3265	164			3451

Thus the admissions since the opening of the new building, in July 1889, are more than double the highest figure attained at the Central School, which satisfactorily attests the need of the larger accommodation provided by the Government; even though there is no immediate prospect of the occupation of every seat.

5. Effect on the College of Colonial Depression.—Last year a pessimist letter signed "Nepher" appeared in one of the local papers in which was forecasted with some accuracy the steady downfall of this Colony. "Nepher" resided in an optimistic strain, exuberantly prophesying magnificent future. Now, we are to suppose that a pre-eminently practical race like the Chinese are unaffected by their own impressions of the outlook of trade, and of prospects of demand for employment? It would be exaggeration to suppose that even one-tenth of the Chinese boys who attend this college do so with the object, pure and simple, of acquiring an English education, *per se*; i.e., for the mental enlargement and other advantages to be derived from it. Before he can talk English, a boy must be able to talk Chinese. The Chinese boy at the bottom of the school will tell you that his aim is to get dollars, to raise his market value. There is nothing poetic in this aspiration, which cannot be compared with the enthusiastic love of classical study occasionally to be met with among school-boys in England; but it clearly shows the motive power. The deduction is evident. If there is not a steady annually increasing demand for English-speaking clerks of new houses, if factories and enterprises of all sorts do not arise, we must not be surprised at a stagnation, not even at a fall, in the influx of Chinese pupils. There will be no cause for anxiety until the average daily attendance falls below 653, which is the proportion to be expected from the 700 seats estimated as the necessary accommodation in the new building.

6. Supply from Government District Schools.—There is, however, one source of supply which does not appear to satisfy anticipation. I refer to the Government Anglo-Chinese Schools, the total roll of which in 1893 was 539, while not more than 20 of their boys sought admission to Victoria College. As the total number in 1888 was 426, the increase of 100 in four years shows that these schools have no difficulty in obtaining scholars. Nor is this a matter for surprise, when it is remembered that boys in our Lower and Preparatory Schools pay a dollar a month, for an elementary English education, which in these schools is provided free. The Inspector of Schools has, during the last two years, assured the Government that the majority of these boys are well able to pay the fees charged in the respective classes of Victoria College. The continued annual admission of four scholars from these schools, after competitive examination, to three years' free education at Victoria College, was one of the four questions of Financial Reform discussed in 1892 by the Registrar General, the Inspector of Schools and myself. For the first time in ten years, no candidates presented themselves in 1893, and we are driven to the conclusion that there is no boy in these schools unable to pay the fees charged here. If this be so, what is to prevent 200 or even 300 boys being annually drafted from these five schools to Victoria College, and the seats thus vacated being occupied by others anxious to obtain free English elementary education. By the present system parents who

are reported to be capable of paying fees, keep their sons for four or five years at the Government First School, and only send them to Victoria College to complete their education. This seems to be an abuse of the charitable object of the Government in establishing Free Schools.

7. Promotion.—Of the 72 Chinese boys forming Class IA, and IB, on 11th March, 1893, I find from the College Register that 35 per cent, or 25 boys, had not exceeded three years in progressing from Class VIII, where they learned the Alphabet, to Class I, where Shakespeare and the higher subjects are taught; but again 13 of those boys took only four years, and two others actually only three years to perform the same task. The boys themselves deserve great praise for their steady application, but the chief interest in the fact recorded is the incidental evidence it affords to the excellence of the teaching in the Lower and Preparatory Schools, without which foundation, boys so rapidly promoted would have found it impossible to pursue their studies so successfully in the Upper School. There are on the other hand manifest objections to such rapid promotion. Theoretically, each boy should spend a year in each of the seven sections, in order that the instruction he receives may be properly graduated and matured. There is no objection to clever boys being promoted after half a year's study in the lowest classes; unfortunately, as I have had occasion to remark more than once before, the classes generally have for the last few years suffered from forced promotions. This is partly due to the transfer from the Central School, explained in the next paragraph, but also largely attributable to the number of boys who leave and are admitted every year. The only cure for the latter evil would appear to be the increased prosperity of the colony. I need hardly point out that promotions in the Upper School are only made at the beginning of each school year.

8. Effect of Transfer from the Central School.—I suppose it will occur to but few people to enquire by what steps a school of 556 boys in 1883, developed in 1891 into a college of 1102. To most it will appear as a sum in simple addition, or perhaps multiplication; but in reality the change was attended with many difficulties. In 1888, the number of sections forming the Upper School was doubled, as I have already pointed out, and the increased accommodation in this part of the new building would not be supplied by outside demand. After allowing a breathing space of four years, an extra section was added in 1892, another in 1893; and the remaining section will be formed next month, when the scheme devised several years ago will be complete, and the nine class-rooms on the upper floor will constitute the Upper School. In the year 1882, the number of boys examined in the Upper School was 23, as against 190 just examined. During the last five years there has been an average of nine boys admitted annually to the Upper School from outside the College; the real increase is thus due to internal expansion. It should now be apparent that a continuous strain has been thrown on the whole establishment, by the transfer from the Central School. The strain was heaviest in 1888 and 1889, but it will reveal itself; and it will be a matter of gratification to the masters to know that there is only one or more year of sustained extraordinary effort. From March 1893, we shall settle down into a more normal condition, the stage of what we may call corporal growth will be in the past, and we may hope to reap some of the benefits attendant on maturity.

9. Effect of Increase of Upper School.—I anticipate several advantages from this realisation of my day-dream; 1, an increase in revenue from higher fees; 2, a gradual filling up of vacant seats in the Upper School, which in two or three years should be attended by a further increase in revenue; 3, a more normal rate of promotion throughout the College in 1895 and henceforth, as referred to in the preceding paragraph; 4, a steady elevation in the tone of the work, by the removal of this strain; 5, an improvement in the Lower School, for it is to be expected that there will be only 653 seats available for this part of the College, instead of 660 (as in 1893), boys will be more careful to retain their places as was the case in the more limited accommodation of the Central School; 6, the gradual extinction of the Preparatory School, for we ought soon to be able to require some previous knowledge of English on admission; 7, an improvement in the results of the Chinese School, for the present ground of complaint, that the classes are unwieldy, will be in part removed by their considerable reduction.

10. Effect of Opening Victoria College upon other Schools in the Colony.—It has been said that Victoria College has unduly withdrawn non-Chinese boys from other schools in the Colony. I am happy to say that there is no evidence to support this conjecture, which naturally arose from the total increase of attendance in the present large building. The following Table compares the attendances of non-Chinese boys at four schools of the Colony, in the years 1888 (being the last available for statistics at the Central School) and 1892. The figures are taken, as regards this place, from the School Roll, and as regards the other three schools, from the reports of the Inspector of Schools. (Note: Only half the number of the Diocesan boys is given, as the other half, roughly speaking, are in Chinese dress.)

School.	1888.	1892.
Diocesan School .....	63	85
St. Joseph's College.....	101	169
V. English School (Boys) ..	62	103
Victoria College .....	85	107

Total non-Chinese ... 401 534

The total non-Chinese attendance at these schools has increased 33 per cent.; but at Victoria College only 25 per cent.; while the Chinese attendance at Victoria College has risen 75 per cent., from 349 in 1888 to 955 in 1892. The increase in numbers of non-Chinese boys is very far from being equal in proportion to the increase observable amongst our Chinese scholars; and is actually even less than the average increase of demand on education from the non-Chinese sections of the Colonial community.

11. Name of the College.—There are no less than five schools in the colony with the common designation of Victoria; viz.: Victoria Portuguese School, Victoria English School (boys), Victoria English School (girls), Victoria Home and Orphanage, and Victoria College. The first object in selecting a name for a school should be that it would be distinctive; for this purpose I recommend that the College should be christened Queen's (or Royal) College, names already chosen for Government Colleges in many other colonies. As a special reason for preferring the title, Queen's College, I would refer to the remarks made by Sir George Bowen, when he announced that his recommendation that the new building should be called Victoria College had been graciously approved by Her Majesty. The special ground for his recommendation was, that the occupation of the College occurred just after the Queen's Jubilee, and that the name given would commemorate that event. My contention is that the present title falls to suggest such an allusion, both because at that time several schools were already known as Victoria Schools, and because "Victoria," being the name of the city, has lost its significance in connection with the Jubilee.

12. The Staff.—Several masters have been indisposed by sickness, for various periods, varying from six days to six weeks. Mr.

Dealy returned from England on 1st May. Mr. Macell was confirmed, at the end of twelve months' probation, in his appointment as Assistant Master, by the Secretary of State. During the last two years several changes have taken place among the Chinese Assistants. Mr. Lo Kit resigned on account of ill-health; Messrs. Tsoi, Lo Cheung-shih, Wong Fan and Chan Kiu-to were transferred to other departments at higher salaries; and Mr. Sham Chau-fat was dismissed. Two of these six changes were unavoidable, but the remaining four are attributed to insufficient salary. We have thus lost four excellent masters, with specially good attainments in English, who had five or six years' experience in teaching. It will take three or four years for their successors to approach their standard of qualification, if indeed they too are not transferred in the course of a couple of years. It is gratifying to know that our Chinese Assistants are appreciated as interpreters and clerks in other Departments; but it might well be asked if some system could not be devised, which should secure the more lengthened service of these Chinese Masters for the work for which they are specially trained. The First and Second Chinese Assistants have respectively \$100 and \$68 a month; then come four seniors at \$40 and four juniors at \$35 a month. Many boys on leaving the first class receive \$20 and \$30 a month immediately; while these Assistants remain at the same salary and see their juniors in enjoyment of larger emoluments elsewhere; the natural consequence is that they are on the look-out for other employment. Some increase (say \$50 a year biennially, till a maximum of \$400 instead of \$480 per annum were attained) might act as an inducement to the Chinese to remain in the service, and a highly creditable record. The failures amongst non-Chinese are due to the general weakness of the class and emphasise the necessity there was for the formation of a special class for their improvement. The Head of any School can, by the payment of one shilling for each candidate, obtain from Oxford detailed particulars of his own boys' work. Thus, I am able to report that Obadiah obtained the mark 'Good' in Shakespeare, Hance and E. Danenberg in Grammar, U Hing-kam in Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, and Chan Yam-ming in Arithmetic and Algebra. It must be understood that the mark 'Good' is next in order to 'Distinguished' and is a highly creditable record. The failures amongst non-Chinese are due to the general weakness of the class and emphasise the necessity there was for the formation of a special class for their improvement. The Head of any School can, by the payment of one shilling for each candidate, obtain from Oxford detailed particulars of his own boys' work. 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## Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
OF  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
BED AND TABLE LINEN,  
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
TO-MORROW  
(FRIDAY), the 25th,  
AND

SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1894,  
Commencing Each Day, at 2.45 P.M.,  
at "VICTORIA VIEW" AT KOWLOON,  
the Residence of Mrs. FALCONER,

THE WHOLE OF THE  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING-ROOM  
SUITE, OVERMANTLES AND MIRRORS,  
MARBLE-TOP & FANCY TABLES, BRASS  
AND IRON FENDERS, PICTURES, ORNA-  
MENTS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., BRUSSELS  
CARPETS and RUGS, &c., &c.

COTTAGE PIANO, by PRINCE, in Good  
Condition, EXTENSION DINING TABLE,  
LEATHER COVERED DINING-ROOM  
SUITE, DINNER WAGGONS, HANDSOME  
SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS,  
CLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO  
PLATE and CUTLERY, &c.

DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS  
with MATTRESSES & BEDDING, DOUBLE  
and SINGLE WARDROBES (PLAIN and with  
GLASS DOORS), MARBLE-TOP WASH-  
STANDS and SETS, MARBLE-TOP DRESS-  
ING TABLES and GLASSES, and SUNDRY  
BED-ROOM SUITES.

A quantity of TABLE NAPERY and BED  
LINEN.  
A very fine ICE CHEST.  
BATH-ROOM & KITCHEN REQUISITES.  
A quantity of FINE FLOWERS and  
PLANTS.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. On  
View from Thursday, the 24th inst.  
TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1894. [13]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,  
No. 8.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale of Crown Land, by Public Auction,  
to be held on the spot, on  
MONDAY,  
the 29th day of January, 1894, at 3 P.M., are  
published for general information.

By Command,  
G. T. M. O'BRIEN,  
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1894. [13]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by  
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday,  
the 29th day of January, 1894, at 3 P.M., by Order  
of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of  
CROWN LAND at Temple Street, Yau-mat, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Island Lot	ft. ft. ft. ft.		\$	\$
1	Temple Street, Yau-mat	150 ft. 150 ft. 330 ft. 490 ft. 500 ft.	23,475	475	

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned will let by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
ON

MONDAY, the 29th day of January, 1894,  
at 3 P.M., on the Spot,  
THE SEVERAL LOTS numbered 1 to 25 on  
Plan to be seen at the Auctioneer's Rooms, for  
erection of BOOTHS and MATSHEDS on the  
Government Ground adjoining the RACE-  
COURSE, North of the Grand Stand enclosure.

TERMS:—Cash.  
For Conditions of Sale,  
Apply to,  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1894. [138]

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the  
MITSU BISHI SHA and MITSU  
BISHI COLLIERIES, will from and after the  
1st January, 1894, be carried on by a Limited  
Partnership under the STYLE of the MITSU  
BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI  
CO., LD.) of which Mr. IWASAKI HISAYA is  
the Managing Partner.

AGENTS:  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
H. U. JEFFRIES,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1894. [184]

## Masonic.

**CATHAY CHAPTER,**  
No. 1165.

A REGULAR CONVOCAION of the  
above Chapter will be held in the FREEMAS-  
ONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY,  
the 30th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.  
Visiting Companions are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 24th January, 1894. [144]



## VICTORIA FREE PRESS.

A REGULAR MEETING of the Victoria  
Free Press will be held on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 31st inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.  
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 24th January, 1894. [147]

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,**

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-  
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-  
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches—  
awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;  
and for Voltaire and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,  
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.  
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [194]

## Intimations.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$150,000, DIVIDED INTO 50,000  
SHARES OF \$1 EACH,  
(Of which not more than 25,000 will be offered  
for Subscription.)

TERMS:—  
50 cents per share on application.  
50 cents per share on allotment.  
50 cents per share on the 31st March, 1894.  
50 cents per share on the 30th April, 1894.

The balance at call in instalments of not  
more than 50 cents per share—one month's notice  
to be given in respect of each instalment called  
up.

Applications for Shares accompanied by a  
deposit of 50 cents per share must be sent in to  
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation  
on or before the 31st day of January, 1894.  
For Forms of Application apply to the Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the  
Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong.

GENERAL MANAGER at HONGKONG:  
GEO. R. STEVENS.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE:  
DAVID GILLIES,  
JAMES BILLINGTON COUGHTRIE,  
POON PONG.

SECRETARY PRO TEM:  
W. H. POTTS.

BANKERS:  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS:  
JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER.

This Company is formed to acquire all the  
properties and assets of the Balmoral Gold  
Mining Company, Limited, now in Liquidation,  
and hereinafter called the Old Company.

These properties and assets are as follows:—

The properties known  
as "The Balmoral,"  
The properties known  
as "The Queen of  
the Mount,"  
The properties known  
as "The Eureka,"

Machinery valued at.....\$ 4,000  
Making in all.....\$14,665

Consideration to be paid on purchase from  
the Old Company and its Liquidator.

22,686 shares to be allotted to  
shareholders in the Old Com-  
pany, \$2 per share to be  
deemed to have been paid up,  
(and with a liability of \$1 per  
share; 50 cents to be paid on  
application, and the balance  
to be at call).....\$45,372

Debts owing by the Old Com-  
pany and expenses to date of  
and including registration of  
the present Company.....24,600

N.B.—Many of the creditors of the  
Old Company have con-  
sented to take fully paid-up  
shares in lieu of cash.....\$ 69,972

For working capital.....22,686

\$3 per share on 19,114 shares.....57,342

80,028

Capital of the Company.....\$150,000

From the above Statement it will be seen that  
the Company pays the Old Company (in shares)  
considerably less than their outlay for the pur-  
chase of the properties and machinery.

It is believed that the properties above-men-  
tioned contain very valuable mines—this belief  
being based on the following grounds:—

(a) The favorable reports which have from  
time to time been made on the property by  
Messrs. COX and SRAVER, and Mr. HENDER-  
SON, Independent mining experts of good  
standing and repute in Australia. Extracts  
from these reports accompany the Pro-  
spectus, and the reports themselves, together  
with Plans of the properties, are open to  
inspection at the Office of the Liquidator,  
No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong. From  
these and from the extracts from the report  
of Mr. CARL WILHELM GIBSON, the Liq-  
uidator of the Old Company, it appears that  
there is a consensus of opinion on the  
part of those acquainted with the facts, that  
these are valuable mining properties.

(b) Gold to the value of \$100,000 has been  
taken out of these properties and this with-  
out any real attempt to develop the mines  
by sinking deep shafts.

(c) The mines when worked by tributaries (i.e.,  
a few miners who from time to time have  
leased the right to work) have always made  
large profits for the workers. Before the  
Old Company was formed upwards of 3,448  
oz. of gold were won from about 1,500 to  
2,000 tons of stone, and within the past 12  
months tributaries on the properties are  
getting out stone in considerable quantities  
yielding from 8 oz. to 34 oz. to the ton.

The workings of the tributaries will not  
interfere with the sinking of shafts; and the  
development of the property, and their right  
of tribute will expire in September, 1894.

(d) In parts of the Balmoral property the  
gold has yielded as much as 4 oz. to 7 oz. per  
ton, and it is confidently expected that  
with certain necessary expenditure in sink-  
ing and driving and in the purchase of  
additional machinery, these properties will  
turn out gold in very paying quantities.

(e) The Government of New South Wales  
have promised \$100 towards shaft-sinking  
on the Balmoral property, and the Govern-  
ment Prospecting Board described the  
Queen of the Mount as a splendid property.

(f) On the Queen of the Mount property in  
1894, 429 tons yielded 450 oz. to tributaries.

Both these properties and the Eureka prop-  
erty are more fully referred to in the extracts  
from reports which accompany the prospectus.

It is believed that the want of success of the Old  
Company was due to the gross mismanagement,  
ignorance and waste of money at the Mines.  
The present Company intend to secure the ser-  
vices of a business manager from Hongkong in  
whom the shareholders will have confidence, and  
whose head-quarters will be at the mines, and  
under whose management the money of the Com-  
pany will be applied honestly and satisfactorily  
in the development of the properties.

Prospectus and Forms of applications for  
Shares can be obtained on application to the  
Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation or  
from the Stockbrokers' Association of Hong-  
kong.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1894. [112]

## Intimations.

D. R. K. N. O. R. R.'S  
LION BRAND  
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAMS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious  
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MI-  
GRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,  
FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE,  
ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and  
many other complaints. It is also the very  
best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the  
Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S  
ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's  
signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its  
effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds,  
is described as amazing.  
To be had at every reputed Chemist and  
Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China  
Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for  
China.

Beware of spurious imitations.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1894. [406]

**THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,**  
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that  
such a place as this was the one thing  
needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the  
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be  
First-class in every detail. A place where one  
may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK  
at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later  
if notice be given. He is also prepared to  
SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES  
per Menu or ORDER—the Parties sending  
Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on  
application.

Monthly Board for One Person.....\$35.00  
Tiffin.....\$15.00  
AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always  
on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast.....\$0.50  
Tiffin.....\$0.75  
Dinner.....\$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served  
in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [31]

**G. FALCONER & CO.,**

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-  
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS and BOOKS.  
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [693]

**LEVY HERMANOS.**

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH,  
CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

Sole Agents for PATRICK PHILLIPS & Co.,  
Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and  
Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite the Telephone Office.

77

**J. W. KEW & CO'S**

STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and  
CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality  
of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by  
J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages  
swiftness from their being able to Supply their  
Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the  
old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.  
No impeding the loading or discharging of  
Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co.,  
c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1893. [684]

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,  
&c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894. [798]

**HONGKONG TIMBER**

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER  
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1894. [728]

**ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S HAIR PILLS**

is warranted to cure all discharges from  
the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or  
constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back.  
Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes,  
4d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medi-  
cine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors:  
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Com-  
pany, Lincoln, England. [116]

## FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-  
signed.

MITSU BISSAN KAISHA,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894. [194]

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1894. 1894.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 21st February.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 21st March.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF  
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12  
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL  
TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent  
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is  
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which  
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return  
tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan  
Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco, San Francisco Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC  
TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, and Sydney  
to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, \$100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,  
(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS  
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)  
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the  
Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by  
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Piddar's Street.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1894. [3]

**OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaik (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Wednesday, 14th Feb., at Daylight.

Big (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Thursday, 15th March, at Daylight.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama).....Wednesday, 4th April, at Daylight.

THE Steamship

"GEALIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1894. [1]

**SIEN TING,**

Surgeon Dentist,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

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Hongkong, 27th September, 1893. [39]

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